THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from one to twenty thousand feet of good

White Beach Scantling,

Of a large growth, suitable for planes.

ALSO,

Ten Cords of split Beach.

The wood must be all butt cuts of the trees, for which a good price will be given. Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP,
Third street, East of Market.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.
April 12, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

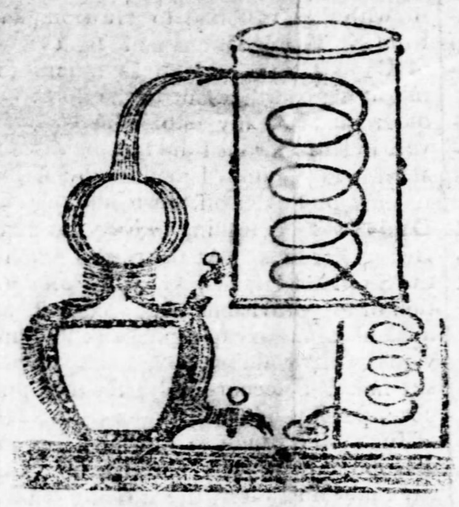
THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bbls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

STRAY COW & CALF.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, some time in August last, a COW and CALF. The Cow is a dark brindle, with a white streak on her back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, the shell of one of her horns torn off, supposed to be about 16 years old. The calf is red with white on its back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MITCHELL.
September 18, 1813

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst. an Apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named JOSEPH S. SHERER, about 17 years of age, stout made, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on and took with him, two coattees, one cotton and the other blue cloth; 3 pair cotton pantaloons; two shirts; two vests; one fur hat, and one pair shoes. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.

JOHN LIGGETT, *Cabinet Maker.*
Pittsburgh, September 22, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Alleghany county, near Mrs. Rippey's Tavern, Nine Mile run, some time last month, a spotted COW, with a piece out of the under part of her ear. The owner is desired to come, pay charges & take her away.

WM. WALLACE.
Sept. 25, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
25,000lbs Orleans Sugar
ALSO,
8 *Tons Campeachy*
LOGWOOD,
all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

We are happy to lay before our readers, this day, the commencement of a series of letters, from a venerated statesman and patriot, on a subject which has excited the highest interest in the publick, and which immediately affects the character of a member of the cabinet.

[*Edit. Bost. pap.*

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER I.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens!

I again address you under my proper signature; because a primary object in view being to state facts, these ought to be supported by evidence; by publick documents, where applicable to the subject and attainable, or my own testimony, or that of others, who in my opinion are entitled to credit. I am desirous also, that the *observations* I make on *facts*, may be presented to your consideration, with that degree of interest to which a long practical acquaintance with publick affairs and public men give me some claim. And I hope the time has at length arrived when strong, but unfounded prejudices, favourable to one set of men and adverse to another, may give place to wholesome, though to some, perhaps, still unpalatable truths. On such a salutary change in publick mind the salvation of our country depends.

For five months subsequent to the last winter session of Congress, you were amused with the talk, and cheered with the prosspect of Peace, under the *Mediation of the Russian Emperor.* With this subject President Madison opened his message to Congress at their late summer session; suggesting, with his usual art, what might induce you to think that G. Britain ought to agree to a peace to be negotiated under that mediation.—"That the sentiments of G. B." (said the President) "towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, *must be presumed.* That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of the war with the U. S. to the terms on which they are willing to close it, is certain." To which after some observations, sufficiently sophistical and obscure, on the subject of impressment, he adds, "If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfillment, a just peace would not be distant." Thus the president meant to prepare the good people of these states to throw all the blame on G. B. if peace did not speedily take place. And an attentive examination of the message warrants the opinion, that the president himself did not expect peace to result from this project of the Russian mediation.—Accordingly his remarks immediately following the passage last quoted, far from a conciliatory tendency, were calculated to keep up and aggravate all the angry passions of the people towards G. B. to induce their acquiescence in a continuance of the war. That the president had much reason to doubt of success in his mission to Russia, will appear from the views of it which I shall offer to your consideration.

I am the more inclined, and indeed constrained, to examine this subject, because at one period, during the late session of Congress, I said that I was then disposed to believe our administration intended to make peace. For several of Mr. Bayard's friends had informed me, that he said his instructions were broad enough to admit of a practical peace;—that is, one which should be satisfactory to G. B. as well as to the U. S. And my strong doubts whether the offer of the Russian mediation had proceeded from the Emperor, and been tendered to the British, as well as to our government, had abated, in consequence of information received at Washington through a respectable channel, which seemed to render it probable that such were the facts. But though the channel of information was entitled to respect, its source ought to have excited serious doubts of its purity.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION, which, when first announced, was an interesting subject to the people of the U. States, and peculiarly so to those citizens who, feeling deeply the evils and miseries produced by the war with Great Britain, earnestly wished for the restoration of peace, appears to have excited not less concern since inteligence has arrived that the mediation has been rejected by G. Britain; whereby all hopes of peace are banished.

The use that will be made of this rejection it is not difficult to anticipate. By the administration and its partizans it will be cited as a new proof of the perseveringly hostile spirit of Britain towards the U. S.; a spirit which, they will say, regardless of justice and neutral rights, proud of the uncontrouled dominion of the sea, and envious of our commercial prosperity, which was fast rivalling that of G. B. would crush and annihilate all our foreign trade and navigation. All this and much more will be said, and with a boldness and confidence of assertion in proportion to its want of truth.

The arrangement with Mr. Erskine in 1809 will be again called up, and its rejection charged a fresh, impudently by some, ignorantly by most, to the perfidy of the British government; when that whole transaction and its result are to be ascribed to the juggling, misconduct and bad faith of our own.

I speak this without reserve, because the public documents themselves authorise the inference. To go into details on that subject, would here be improper. I will only observe, that the word *arrangement* (of which our government seem peculiarly fond) when applied to the settlement of differences, means an *agreement* and an agreement between *nations* is a *treaty*, which may be more or less formal. Now no man knows better than Mr. Madison, that in order to make a valid treaty, the minister who concludes it ought to be furnished by his government with specific powers or instructions for that purpose, and if such minister offering to treat does not produce his powers or instructions, it is the duty of the government to which he makes the offer to demand them: and should he refuse to exhibit them, no government acting with *prudence & good faith*, would treat with him.

But Mr. Madison did not treat with Mr. Erskine, and make an *arrangement* relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, and the revocation of the British orders in council without knowing, *according to his own statement*, whether Mr. Erskine had adequate powers or instructions for that purpose. When therefore, the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was rejected by the British government, *because made in violation of his instructions*, Mr. Madison had not the shadow of right to complain of the rejection, *because he knew it was his duty to have demanded* [illegible] *ers or instructions*, to see whether they authorised him to agree to such an arrangement, and to have the evidence thereof in his own hands. Yet Mr. Madison, in his subsequent message to Congress, dared insinuate, that because the arrangement had been made by the British minister plenipotentiary, therefore it was of binding force on the nation;

To render this matter plain to every reader, I will state a case in common life:

A merchant or shop-keeper employs his clerk in selling the goods in his ware house or ship; and any person is safe in receiving and paying for them: for such sales are the ordinary business and duty of such clerks every where. But if the clerks were to offer to sell the warehouse or shop itself, a building lot in town, or a lot or farm in the country, belonging to his employer, the least informed trader, mechanic or farmer would ask, *have you a power of attorney to make the conveyance?* and if answered *yes*, then before making the bargain and paying his money, he would demand the power of attorney, as essential to the legality & safety of his purchase.

In the prosecution of this subject, I shall enquire,

1. Whether the mediation of Russia, to bring about a peace between the U. S. and G. B. was tendered to the President by the orders of the Emperor Alexander—or was gratuitously offered by his minister, Mr. Daschoff?

2. What motives might induce the President to accept the Russian mediation, whether he did or did not know that Mr. Daschoff had not any instructions to offer it?

3. If Mr. Madisnn sincerely aimed at peace in the institution of his mission to Russia, what were the terms he must have instructed his commissioners—Messrs. Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to propose or admit, as indispensable to obtain the consent of the British government to make peace?

4. I shall then show, that it was as well known to our administration 6 years ago, as when the mission to Russia was instituted, that G. B. would not and could not, consistently with her safety, relinquish the right, (the like right belonging to us and to every other maritime nation) of taking her own native seamen, found on board neutral merchant vessels on the high seas. But that Mr. Jefferson, then President, and Mr. Madison, secretary of state, cordially co-operating with the President, obstinately persisted in demanding such a relinquishment, as the indispensable condition of any treaty to be made for the settlement of differences with Britain.

5. I trust that it will next be made to appear, that this demand was so persisted in, on purpose to prevent the conclusion of a treaty with G. B. Instead of which

they have chosen Embargo, Non-intercourse, Nonimportation, and War.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

September, 1813

LETTER II.

1. Was the mediation of Russia, to bring about a peace between the United States and Great-Britain tendered to the President by the orders of the Emperor Alexander—or was it gratuitously offered by his minister here, Mr. Dashkoff?

In his message to Congress, at the commencement of their late session in May, President Madison says—"at an early day after the close of the late session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the U. States and Great-Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them." The President then mentions his immediate appointment of envoys to conclude a treaty of peace with persons clothed with like authority on the part of G. Britain; and two of his envoys (Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin) had proceeded to join their colleague (Mr. Adams) already at St. Petersburgh.—"The issue of this friendly interposition (says the President) of the Russian Emperor and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great-Britain towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation must be presumed."

Now, fellow citizens, I will take leave to lay before you facts and reasons which at this time authorise the belief, that the offer of the Russian mediation, however "formally communicated" by Mr. Dashkoff, was made without orders and instructions from the Emperor. That this project, therefore, for effecting peace has proved abortive, should excite no surprise.

When at Philadelphia in May last, on my way to Washington to attend the late session of Congress, I was called on by Doctor Logan.* He informed me of a conversation with the Russian minister, Mr. Daschkoff, in which he (Dr. Logan) manifested his earnest desire to have peace restored between the United States and Great-Britain; and urged Mr. Daschkoff to interpose his good offices to effect it, even though he had no special instructions from his government. The hour of my departure from Philadelphia being arrived, my conversation with Dr. Dogan, on this important subject, was less particular than I wished. For this reason, and in order to obtain precise information, I wrote to Dr. Logan from Washington, requesting a statement in writing. He was so good as to give it; and here it is, in his own words, in his answer of the 31st of May. "I did suggest to Mr. Daschkoff, at his house in Washington, *early in January last*, to make use of his influence with Mr. Madison to restore peace between the U. States and G. Britain. I understood Mr. Daschkoff to say, *he had no instructions on the subject from his government*, nor had received any public despatches from Russia since November last. I urged him to the measure even unofficially, as highly beneficial to his country. My advice was kindly received, and I believe adopted."

Having received this information, and reflecting on the subject, I was inclined to think that the accepted mediation of Russia rested solely on the act of the Russian minister, Mr. Daschkoff. It seemed that *common civility* required of one government towards another, that before *positively tendering* its mediation to one, inquiry should be made whether its interposition would be acceptable to the other. But when I considered the close and important association between Russia and Great-Britain in a terrible war against a common enemy, it seemed to me impossible that the Russian government should offer to that of the United States its mediation without previously consulting its great ally, and asking—"Will my mediation to effect a peace between you and the United States, be acceptable?" To this question the British government would have answered yes or no. If yes, then it would have appointed a minister or ministers to meet those of the United States: If no, it is certain the Russian government would not afterwards offer its mediation to the United States; because it would be justly offensive to Great-Britain, and in itself absurd. If the answer of the British government had been indecisive—that they neither accepted nor rejected the offered mediation—the inference appears to me equally plain, that the Russian government would have stopped there, and waited the decision of the British government before offering its mediation to the United States

With this train of reasoning, I present to my fellow citizens the following information which, on my way home from Washington, in August, I received from a respectable gentleman, an old acquaintance and friend, who is conversant in public affairs, and very attentive to important occurrences.

The facts stated to me by that gentleman were those; that on the 30th of January last, Mr. Daschkoff told him he dined with the President of the U. States on the 28th; and that when the rest of the company had left the table, he observed to the President that he thought it was then the proper moment to make peace with Great-Britain, while the issue of the war between Russia and France remained undecided. That the President gave no answer. That Mr. Daschkoff then told the President that although he had no instructions from his court, yet he would on his own risk, offer the Emperor's interference as a mediator to Britain. That the President then seeming to reflect, acknowledged the offer to be very liberal and the moment favourable; but asked Mr. Daschkoff—will, or can you guarantee to us all the rights we claim? To which Mr. Daschkoff replied—That is out of my power. That Mr. Daschkoff and the President then went into another room and joined the company.

Mr. Daschoff having made this communication to the gentleman, my informant asked him if he thought he had done right in making such an offer. The gentleman answered, that as the conversation had taken such a turn (by which I understand my friend to mean, the offered mediation not being accepted) it was well enough; but that he thought he, Mr. D. ran a considerable risk in making such an offer *without instructions*. Mr. Daschoff again assured the gentleman, *that he had no orders for what he had done*.

That afterwards, from the 30th of January to the 6th of March, Mr. Daschoff and that gentleman frequently met, and often spoke about the above mentioned mediation. That on the 6th of March, Mr. Daschoff repeated the foregoing details, *and assured him he had no instructions from his government*.

That on the 9th of March, the National Intelligencer stated, that the President had accepted the offered mediation of Russia. On seeing which, the gentleman wrote to Mr. Daschoff, expressing his surprise that the mediation was again offered, and accepted by the President, when on the 6th of March he had assured him (my informant) that he had no instructions from his government, that afterwards the gentleman wrote to Mr. D. two more letters, on the subject; all of which Mr. Daschoff, on the 21st of March acknowledged the receipt; but waved answering relative to the Russian Mediation.

Some further statements on this subject, with observations on the whole, will be given in my next letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

September, 1813

** Doctor Logan is of a family of that respectable portion of our fellow citizens called Quakers; and perhaps no member of that society is a more ardent lover of peace. With such pacific principles, and possessed of an ample fortune, he at his own expence visited France in 1798-9, and England in 1810—in the former case to contribute what might be in his power to restore peace—in the latter to prevent war. For his interference in the case of France he was censured. In both cases, I have since been perfectly convinced of the purity and patriotism of his views. In England he made it his business to mingle in society; and among all classes of people, nobility, gentry, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and others, he assured me that he found but one person, a single naval officer, who was indifferent to peace, or willing to have war with the United States.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *Oct. 5.*

Copy of a letter from Com. Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,

U. S. Frigate President, Newport, Sept. 27th 1813.

SIR.

Your having been informed of my leaving Boston on the 23d of April last, and of my departure from President Roads in company with the Congress, on the 30th, it now only remains for me to make you acquainted with my proceedings since the latter date.

In a few hours after getting to sea, the wind, which had been light from the westward shifted to the S. E. and obliged me to beat, consequently prevented our getting clear of the bay until the 3d of May, when in the afternoon while in chase of a British brig of war, near the shoal of George's Bank, we passed to windward of three sail, two of which from their appearance and the information previously received, I judged to be the La Hogue 74, and Nymph frigate, and the third a merchant brig. After getting clear of George's Bank, the wind veered to the northeastward, and we continued along east southerly, in the direction of the southern edge of the Gulf Stream until the 8th of May, in long. 60 W. lat. 39 30 N. when I parted company with the Congress. After parting company I shaped a course as near as the wind would permit, to intercept the enemy's West India commerce passing to the southward of the Grand Bank; not meeting with any thing in this direction except American vessels from Lisbon and Cadiz I next pursued a route to the northward on a parallel with the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, so as to cross the tracks of the West India, Halifax, Quebec, and St. John's trade. In this route experiencing constant thick fogs for a number of days, and not meeting any thing, after reaching the latitude of 43 north. I steered to the S. E. towards the Azores, off which, in different directions, I continued until the 6th of June, without meeting a single enemy's vessel, or any others, except two Americans. At this time falling in with an American ship bound to Cadiz, and received information that she had four days before, passed an enemy's convoy from the West Indies four days before, bound to England, I crowded sail to the N. East [illegible], although disappointed in falling in with the convoy, I nevertheless made four captures, between the 9th and 13th of June.

Being now in the lat. of 46 N. and lon 28 W. I determined on going into the North Sea, and accordingly shaped a course that afforded a prospect of falling in with vessels bound to Newfoundland from St George's channel, by the way of Cape Clear, as well as others that might pass north about to the northward of Ireland: to my astonishment however, in all this rout I did not meet with a single vessel, until I made the Shetland Islands, and even off there nothing but Danish vessels trading to England under British licences. At the time I reached the Shetland Islands, a considerable portion of my provisions being expended, it became necessary to replenish these previous to determining what course to persue next; I accordingly, for this purpose, put into North Bergen on the 27th of June; but much to my surprize and disappointment, was not able to obtain any thing but water, there being an unusual scarcity of bread in every part of Norway, and at the time not more in Bergen then a bare sufficiency for its inhabitants for four or five weeks.

This being the case, after replenishing my water I departed on the 2d of July and stretched over towards the Orkney Islands, and from thence toward the N. Cape for the purpose of intercepting a convoy of 25 or 30 sail, which it was said would leave Archangel about the middle of July under the protection of 2 brigs or 3 sloops of war; and which was further confirmed by 2 vessels I captured on the 13th and 18th of the same month. In this object however the enemy had the good fortune to disappoint me, by a line of battle ship and a frigate making their appearance off the North Cape on the 16th of July, just as I was in momentary expectation of meeting the convoy; on first discovering the enemy's two ships of war, not being able, owing to the haziness of the weather, to ascertain their character with precision, I stood towards them until making out what they were, I hauled by the wind on the opposite tack to avoid them; but owing to feint, variable winds, calms, and entire day light (the sun in that lat. at that season, appearing at midnight several degrees above the horizon) they were enabled to continue the chase upwards of 80 hours; during which time owing to different changes of the wind in their favor, they were brought quit as near to us as was desirable. At the time of meeting with the enemy's two ships, the privateer schr. Scourge, of N. York, which I had fallen in with the day before was in co.—but their intention was so much engrossed by the President that they permitted the Scourge to escape without appearing to take any notice of her.

Being thus disappointed with meeting with the convoy, and a still further portion of my provisions being expended, I determined to proceed to a more westerly station, and accordingly steered to gain the direction of the trade passing out of and into the Irish channel. In this position between the 25th of July and 2d of Aug. I made 3 captures, when finding that the enemy had a superior force in that vicinity, I found it expedient to change my ground; and after taking a circuit round Ireland, and getting into the latitude of Cape Clear, steered for the banks of New Foundland, near to which, I made 2 more captures, and by the latter one found that the Bellerophon 74 and Hyperion frigate were on the eastern part of the bank, and only a few miles to the westward of me; I however did not fall in with them. From the eastern edge of the Grand bank, to which I had beat all the way from the N. W. coast of Ireland (the wind having prevailed, without intermission, from the 1st of Aug. to the middle of Sept. from W. to S. W.) I steered for the U. S. without seeing a single vessel of any kind until the 22d of the present month, being near the south of Nantucket shoal, I met with a Swedish brig and an American cartel (the Russian ship Hoffnung) from London, bound to N. Bedford.

By this time my provisions and particularly bread, was so nearly consumed, as to make it indispensably necessary that I should put into the first convenient port after gaining requisite information of the disposition of the enemy's cruizers as could enable me to steer clear of a superior force; and this I was enabled to do in a manner which I shall communicate in another letter. On the 23d inst. I captured H. B. M. schr. High Flyer, (tender to Adm. Warren) with which vessel I now have to inform you of my arrival at this port.

Annexed is a list of vessels captured and destroyed, in which were made 271 prisoners. I have now however, only 55 on board, having sent to England on parole 78 in the Duke of Montrose; 76 in the Greenland ship Eliza Swan, and 62 in the barque Lion, of Liverpool.

During my cruize, altho' I have not had it in my power to add any additional lustre to the character of our little navy, I have nevertheless rendered essential service to my country, I hope by harrassing the enemy's commerce, employing to his disadvantage more than 12 times the force of a single frigate.

My officers and crew have experienced great privations since I left the U. S. from being nearly 5 months at sea, and living the last 3 months upon a scanty allowance of the roughest fare; and it is with peculiar pleasure that I inform you that they are all in better health than might be expected, altho, you may well suppose that their scanty allowance has not been of any advantage to their strength or appearance.

The High-Flyer was commanded by lieut. Hutchinson, second of the St. Domingo. She is a remarkably fine vessel of her class, sails very fast, and would make an excellent light cruiser provided the government would have occasion for a vessel of her description.

Just at the moment of closing my letter a newspaper has been handed me containing Capt. Broke's challenge to my late gallant friend Capt. Lawrence, in which he mentions with considerable *emphasis* the pains he had taken to meet the President and Congress with the Shannon and Tenedos.

It is unnecessary at present to take further notice of Captain Broke's observations than to say, if that was his disposition, his conduct was so glaringly opposite as to authorise a very contrary belief. Relative to Capt. Broke, I have only further to say, that I hope he has not been so severely wounded as to make it a *sufficient reason* to prevent his reassuming the command of the Shannon at a future day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

NEWPORT, *Sept. 27.*

Early yesterday morning, Commodore Rodgers, in the U. S. frigate President, anchored in this harbour, from a brilliant cruise of 5 months. He brought in with him, his Britannic majesty's schooner High Flyer, mounting 4 guns and 1 long tom, and 39 men, tender to Ad. Warren. He captured the schr, by almost a miracle. On making the schr. to the Southward of Nantucket shoals, she hoisted the private British signal, which was answered by Com. Rodgers, and fortunately proved the British signal that day. Upon seeing this, the High Flyer came immediately to him. Com. Rodgers ordered one of his officers to dress in a British uniform, and manned out a boat and boarded her. The Lieut. of the schr. did not wait to be boarded, but manned out his own boat and boarded the President, supposing her to be a British frigate. The British Lieut. was on board for some time, before he discovered his mistake. The officer that boarded the schr. from the President, asked the officer left in charge of the schr. for the private signals and instructions, which were immediately handed to him; by this stratagem com. Rodgers has obtained possession of the British private signals, and Admiral Warren's instructions. On examining Adm. W's instructions, com. Rodgers, discovered the number of the British squadron stationed on the American coast, their force and relative position, with pointed instructions to all of them, if possible, to capure the President.

NEW-YORK, *October 2.*

Capt. Burrows, of the sloop Fox, in 24 hours from New-London, informs, that Com. Decatur's squadron had not removed from their anchorage 6 miles above the city. Of course the rumour of last evening, that the Commodore had brought the frigates down to New London, was like most of the rumours of the day, altogether incorrect.

Capt. B. also informs us, that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he passed the Valiant 74 and two brigs at anchor off N. London Light House. He passed also the Acasta and Atalanta off Black point. On Wednesday a small sloop from the eastward was captured by a British tender, off New London; and on Saturday last, a schooner and sloop were captured and burnt.

BOSTON, *Oct. 2.*

FROM FRANCE, DIRECT.

Yesterday arrived here the fast sailing Letter of Marque brig Argus, Captain Parson, in thirty seven days from Nantz.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Foster, a passenger, for the perusal of a full file of the Paris "Moniteur," from the 30th of July to the 21st of August.

In none of these official Gazettes in August, do we find a single word of the proceedings of the Congress at Prague; nor one word on the subject of our Envoys in Russia, or of the Russian mediation!

With respect to the relations between France and Austria, there is not a single indication of amity or good understanding.

Added to this, we learn, that letters were received in Nantz, from Paris, dated from the 18th to the 21st Aug. which expressly stated that *Austria had joined the Allies*; and that she had 20,0000 infantry, and 80,000 cavalry, ready to take the field.

[These numbers we think are exaggerated.]

Many articles in these papers indicate this state of things. The Emperor of Austria continued near his army in Bohemia, and had made a large promotion in the General staff of his army; and his Princes and head Generals were with his *corps d'armee*: and in the "Moniteur" of the 20th August, we find it emphatically stated, that the Exchange between Augsburg, in Bavaria, (one of Bonaparte's allies) and Vienna, had suddenly fallen very low.

There were several other indirect [illegible] dications of this sort.

On the part of France we find in the paper to the latest dates, accounts of the continued march of troops of every description, artillery, and munitions of war for the grand army; while all the cities and positions occupied by the French & Bavarian armies, were receiving new fortifications, and laying in stores of every description.

Added to this, the Moniteur of the 14th Aug. on the strength of official advices from Dresden, of the 7th, states, that the 5th and 6th Bonaparte did not leave his house; but was occupied the whole time with the Duke of Bassano, his Major General (Berthier) with all his Commissary and Quarter Master General, and all who had the direction of the supplies of his army.

This is followed by the following significant paragraph:

"As the armistice may be denounced the 15th Aug. the troops are preparing to celebrate the Emperor's birth-day, the 10th August."

Later accounts mentioned, that he left Dresden the 15th, for his lines; and it was expected at Paris, that hostilities would commence on the succeeding day, and great anxiety pervaded that city for the event.

The King of Naples (Murat) had joined Napoleon's army; and had appointed his Queen to be regent in his absence.—The King of Prussia had left Berlin, for the Head quarters of his Army. Gen. Beningson, we find has been promoted to the command in chief of the corps commanded by prince Rostowski, gen Tolstoy and Gen. Doctonow.

Letters from Paris, of the 18th Aug. says, "Mr. Crawford has not yet been accredited as our minister, but expects to be in a few days." Mr. Foster is the bearer of despatches from him, for the Secretary of State, which are said to be important.

The Ship Erie was to sail from Rochelle about the middle of September for America; to touch at (Eng) to obtain *safe conduct* for the lady and family of the late Mr Barlow.

The French Empress Regent had met her husband, Napoleon, at Mayence; where they continued a few days, when he returned to Dresden, and she to Paris.

The Moniteurs from the 5th to the 21st Aug. do not contain a syllable from South; though his despatches in the 5th was very *promising*.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 1.*

Extract from a letter to the editor of the United States Gazette, from a friend in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, 29th September.

Dear Sir—I annex an extract of a letter to a friend of mine in this place, who is one of the most respectable merchants, the writer I am personally acquainted with, who is equally respectable.

BORDEAUX, 23*d August.*

"Hostilities will commence again with Russia and Prussia, and no doubt some desperate conflict will take place before many days. The Emperor is determined *(and it is in his power)* to force his enemies to his own terms; he has raised again a most powerful army, say amounting to near 600,000 men.

"The affairs in Spain have taken a very bad turn. On the evening of the 28th and 29th ult. the French army under marshal Soult, before the walls of Pampeluna were completely defeated, and he lost 20,000 men, mostly killed, a great number of the wounded are arriving in Bordeaux, in such numbers that each citizen is obliged to lodge, feed, and nourish from 5 to 6.

"The English have destroyed St. Sebastians, and the inhabitants of Bayonne were alarmed so much as to send to Bordeaux most of their valuables."

From the Federal Republican, of October 1st.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

In introducing Turreau's letter to the public, we observed that it was only part of what we had to adduce upon the same subject. Proceeding leisurely, in order to give time for the examination of each part, we now produce another.

Gen. Armstrong, when in Paris, was in the habit of speaking very freely to the Americans of his acquaintance, respecting the arrogant pretensions and supercilious contempt, manifested on all occasions by Bonaparte towards the U. S. and the abject, disgraceful submission of our government. Among other instances of humiliation, he frequently mentioned with much indignation, that upon explaining to the French government, that the Berlin & Milan decrees were, in all their essential provisions, palpable violations of the treaty then subsisting between the U. States and France. "True" replied the French minister; the Emperor of France has so viewed the operation of his decrees, but (proceeded he) when that treaty was concluded, the American nation was a sovereign independent country—*but now the Emperor considers the U. States as nothing but a British colony.*"

Gen. Armstrong, moreover, gave his acquaintance distinctly to understand, that he had duly communicated to our government this audacious exposition of Bonaparte, respecting the application of his decrees to the U. S. This mortifying, humiliating exposition, must therefore have been in possession of Mr. Madison, at the very time, when in his labored letters he was torturing his invention to bring forth apologies for the decrees

Can a parallel for such pitiful meanness, and base duplicity be found in history, ancient or modern?

This statement we affirm to be correct in all essential points. It will not be contradicted by Gen. Armstrong, nor by any clerk in the department of state, nor even will the conductors of the government paper dare to state, that they are authorised to contradict it.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 15, 1813.

The official returns of the general election of Allegheny county, were not received when this paper was put to press. From the information we have received, and which we believe to be correct, Hugh Davis is the highest on the return for Sheriff, and the democratic ticket throughout has succeeded in this county and district

The editor of the Mercury, received by the Express on Wednesday, the following

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Cleaveland, October 11, 1813.

Dear Sir—I have just received a letter from Detroit, dated Oct. 7, stating that an express had just arrived at that place from Gen. Harrison's army.

They had overtaken and captured the whole British army, with all the officers, Gen. Proctor excepted.

A letter from Erie, dated October 11, 1813, to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, says, "We have had a very severe storm here since yesterday morning—the wind from the south west, which increased until after sunset, when it blew with still greater violence until eleven o'clock, accompanied with snow and hail it has somewhat abated, but the snow still continues, being now three or four inches deep, and would have been much deeper had it not dissolved considerably as it fell in consequence of the ground being very wet with heavy rain.

"During the gale of yesterday morning two small trading vessels from up the lake, came to anchor about one and an half miles below the harbour, but the wind blew so fresh the hands could not come on shore—In the afternoon the smallest of them disappeared, and it is feared the crew have perished. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a schooner from Com. Perry's squadron came to anchor off the point of the Peninsula, but could not send her boat on shore; she made signals this morning and fired guns, after which a boat from the Lawrence was manned and went to her, but has not yet returned.

"There is one circumstance which happened at the capture of the British fleet, on the 10th of September, which I believe is not generally known, at least I have not seen any account of it published—that is, two Indians were on board the Detroit when she surrendered; they had been placed in the tops, it is supposed, to pick off our officers, but after the first broadside from the Lawrence they skulked below. Com. Perry asked one of them, who could speak a little English, what he had been placed there for, he replied to shoot Yankees.

"I have this moment heard, that one of the trading vessels mentioned above, belonging to Mr Erastus Park, of Buffalo, which had been trading up the Lake, was drifted ashore about 9 o'clock last night two miles below this place, and went to pieces."

Lieut. Brooks, whose glorious fall is mentioned in Capt. Perry's official account of our late triumph on Lake Erie, was a youth of singular beauty, accomplishment and courage. He was the son of general Brooks of Massachusetts, revolutionary soldier, and of course a federal tory. The son was worthy of his sire, as a soldier, and as a politician.

Mr. Southwick, editor of the Albany Register, (a respectable democratic paper) thus announces the recommencement of his editorial labours, in his paper of the 3d ult.

"The editor, having returned from his tour in the eastern states, will cheerfully resume his editorial labours, and lose no opportunity that may present itself of awaking the country to a sense of its degraded condition, under the present weak, wicked and divided administration—the most wicked administration, we will venture to say, that has yet been entrusted with the management of our national concerns. The time, in fact, is fast approaching, when it may become necessary to "*pipe all hands*" to save the barque of state from *drifting*—for she is now literally *adrift*—into the gulph of perdition."

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

JEFFERSONIAN COMMERCE.

"*Free trade, Sailor's rights, and no Impressment.*"

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Though Neptune's tridant is laid by,
From North to South our Coasters fly;
No sails or rudders, need those ships,
Which freemen *drive with*—wagon whips

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived, Two 4 horse waggons, com. Swyler, Black Swamp, N. C. shingles—15 days.

Com. Swyler informs, that he left several waggons, to sail for this port, in a few days—saw none of admiral Warren's cruisers on the passage.

Sept. 21st. Mr. Lamb's farm house bearing E. N. E. saw several sail of waggons standing to the southward, under easy sail.

Sept. 22d. Spoke a horse waggon, with dry goods, from *Philadelphia* out 3 days for Baltimore, all well, but being short of provisions, supplied them with a ham and some sweet potatoes. In the afternoon of the same day, saw several sail of 5 horse waggons, supposed to be from this port, standing to the south, but blowing hard, and very dusty, could not speak them.

Sept. 23d. As a six horse waggon, loaded to the bends with salt, was going out at Chesnut street channel, her axeltree snapt in the slings, when she immediately fell upon her beam ends—it was found necessary to discharge the cargo, before she could be righted.

At the same time, the Post-Office packet Wheel-barrow, loaded with trunks was upset by a squall near Caldcleugh & Thomas's point, but by timely assistance, the whole was recovered without injury.

The same day a horse and gig, bore down Walnut street, under a heavy press of sail, the helmsman by a lee-lurch was thrown overboard, but sustained no injury—after which she yawed wildly, and endeavored to weather Eighth street point, struck on a reef of curb-stones and was bilged.

Sept. 29th. Notwithstanding the wind blew a gale from the N. E. yesterday, fifty-seven first rate Conestoga Waggons beat into a safe anchorage in High street bay.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, residing in south Second street, dated yesterday morning—

"Last evening at sun down, a five horse waggon was seen at the mouth of Second, near Dock—having too in the gale. We went to bed with the full hope of seeing her clear of all difficulty when we arose, by her having weathered the pump-post, and getting a good offing in Dock-bay—but alas, this was not accomplished. This morning she was discovered ashore on her beam ends, her axeltree snapt, and entirely abandoned to the underwriters in the neighbourhood—it is supposed the crew and horses are all safe.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Clay, Mr. CHARLES WILKINS, Jr. to Miss FANNY NEVILL, daughter of Gen. Presley Nevill.

—— on the same evening, by the Rev. Thomas Hunt, Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, Jr. to Miss NANCY BALL, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ball.

DIED, on the 28th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH COLWELL, consort of Joseph Colwell, Esq. of Beaver county.

In the death of this lady society is deprived of a valuable member. She was a pious and devout Christian, charitable, humane and benevolent; and in the various duties of wife and mother, she was excelled by none, and her death, to a large family, is an irreparable loss.

—— at Erie, on the 7th instant, of a wound received on board the United States sloop of war Lawrence, in the engagement of the 10th of September, midshipman THOMAS CLAXTON.

CASH

WILL be given for *One Thousand Dollars* of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company Stock*. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS, with a large assortment of SHOES, of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened an *Auction and Commission Store* in the *Diamond*. From their long experience in business, and the attention which will be paid, they hope to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.

All accounts will be adjusted on the days of Sale, which will be on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in every week, or oftner, if necessary.

Advances will be made on property left for sale.

They will also receive and store all kinds of Goods, and dispose of them on commission at private sale. Their terms of sale and agency, (which are moderate) will be made known on application as above.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING seen a publication signed by a certain Levi Gregory, stating the *oppression* of my conduct towards him, I had intended to take a course with that gentleman, that would have exhibited him in his true colours in a court of justice, but he has prevented that by taking himself off; I think it therefore my duty to the public to make a candid statement of the transaction he alludes to, in his "Warning to Strangers," published the 10th of September last.

Mr. Carr brought a capias to me and requested me to serve it upon this Gregory, who he stated was a common gambler, and had no stated residence, and was in his debt. I went with him to Mr. Batrick's, and arrested and brought him before the justice; he then wanted time to subpœna his witnesses; he was told he must enter bail before he could leave the office; he said he could get none; I then observed to him, that if he would give me as much money as would cover the plaintiff's demand, it should be returned after trial; he gave me ten dollars as a pledge for that purpose; when the witnesses attended, he demanded the ten dollars; I told him he should have his money when the cause was tried, or then, if the justice thought it correct. Mr. Batrick said he would be his security. Gregory then went out of the office to consult an attorney in what manner he could punish me for the detention of his money; as soon as I met him I offered him his ten dollars, but he refused to take it; I offered it to him repeatedly, and he as often refused to take it; on the next day, however, he did take it. The cause between him and Mr. Carr was tried, and a verdict was given in favor of Mr. Carr. When before the justice, the plaintiff agreed at one time, to leave it to the oath of this man, whether he owed him any thing or not, he then refused to swear; but after a short time, he insisted upon swearing he owed Carr nothing. But in no instance during the pendency of this business did I make use of any cruelty or oppression, farther than the regular discharge of my duty as constable.

The public will now judge, how far I deserve the reproach of this slanderer; this man who makes his living by the honorable profession of gambling; it is by this class of disorderly citizens that I am abused. When a set of wretches like him are let loose upon society, it is the duty of every officer, to come forward, support the laws, carry the ordinances into execution, that good order and happiness may prevail in the Borough. My duty is marked out by the law, and I trust I shall have firmness sufficient to perform it with fidelity and impartiality, let the consequences be as they may.

D. BLAIR.

October 12, 1813.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, about four weeks ago, a bright bay Mare, about 15 hands high, had been newly shod; she was raised by Mr. Morrow, living in Pitt township, 4 miles from Pittsburgh. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Mare to the subscriber, or give such information so that he may get her again.

PETER SHAEFFER.

October 11, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Isaac Gregg, late of Beaver county, deceased, will present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately and avoid costs. The bonds, notes, accounts, &c. of said estate, are in the hands of *Walter Forward*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, with whom those interested may call.

OLIVER ORMSBY, *Adm'r.*
SIDNEY GREGG, *Adm'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

30 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Fayette on the night of the 8th inst. JOHN KINKINGER, a private in Capt. Cummings troop of light dragoons, aged about 40 years, somewhat bald-headed, 6 feet high, brown hair, dark eyes, black visage, by occupation a carpenter. Took with him one pair blue soldier's pantaloons, one linnen round jacket, and a cotton citizen's coat which he borrowed.—He is a very great knave, and no dependence can be placed on his word.—He deserted once before, and made his escape the last time from a detachment of light dragoons with whom he was ordered to the lines. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver him to any officer of the United States army, commanding any post or detachment, or secure him in any jail.

RALPH MARLIN, *Major*
22d Regt. Infantry.

Fort Fayette, October 11, 1813.

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, will meet with employ upon application to the subscribers Trustees of Somerset School.

JOHN WEBSTER,
WM. G. ELDER,
JACOB GLESSNER, } Trustees

Somerset, September 21, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE

ADJOURNED.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 29th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. to wit:

All the right, title and interest in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground marked No. 98, in Col. Woods plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting Penn and Liberty streets 60 feet, and on Irwin's alley 240 feet, be the same more or less, adjoining Lot No. 97, on which is erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Nelow and William Earl, at the suit of Ralph Davis.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, October 4, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 29th day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

All the right, title and interest, in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Noblestown, Fayette township, Allegheny county, containing in front on a street five perches, and running back ten perches, No. , adjoining lot of James Gormley and lands of Geo. Vallandigham, on which is erected a log building, now in the occupancy of M'Clelland. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis Hamilton, at the suit of Nathaniel Davidson.

Also, a certain Tract or Piece of Land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. deceased, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house and stone barn, and about 30 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of John Means for the use of George F. Philips.

Wm. Wusthoff, *Sh'ff.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1813

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 29th of October next, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Enoch in and to the southeastwardly half of Lot No. 116, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, so marked in Col. Woods plan of the said Borough, fronting on Liberty street 60 feet, and extending back 120 feet or threabouts, to an alley adjoining Lot No. 115 on the north east, and Lot No. 117 on the north west, on which is erected a two story brick house in the occupancy of Thomas Enoch, subject to a yearly ground rent of 150 dollars payable to Simon Small, at the suit of James Gray, for the use of Ephraim Pentland.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 27, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of Roe & Lawson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Roe, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

THE Monongahela Brewery,

IS in operation, customers are respectfully acquainted, that orders for home consumption or exportation, shall be promptly attended to, on the usual terms.

☞ *The highest price given for good merchantable BARLEY, and CASH paid upon delivery.*

JOHN GORMAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL.

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A handsome assortment of
Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damask silk shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, authorising the subscribers to sell the real estate of Catharine Waldhaur, a lunatick, there will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, (being Court week) ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the Allegheny river, about four miles from Pittsburgh, being part of that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of Croghan's Old Place. Most of the land is fine high rich bottom, very healthy situation, and commanding an extensive view of the river.

CASPER WALDHAUR, } Com-
JAMES IRWIN, } mittee.

September 30, 1813.

TUITION.

R. CHRISTY presents his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the very liberal encouragement which he has hitherto received from them in the line of his business, and respectfully informs them that his

EVENING SCHOOL

will again commence on the 11th instant.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1813.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG man who has a good knowledge of Mercantile business, and likewise acquainted with accounts, would be happy to find employment as a Clerk in a Store, Factory or Office—Satisfactory recommendations will be given. A line addressed to B B. and left at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette will be duly attended to.

October 6, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and limbs, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatuencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondrics and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and Gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

HENRY PILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening his DANCING SCHOOL as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained; and hopes, by his unremitting attention, to improve his pupils in that polite accomplishment, with his usual success. Terms of Tuition Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the quarter.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4. 1813. tf

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Oak Logs,

Suitable for Sills for frame buildings, from 30 to 40 feet long. Enquire of

H. HOLDSHIP,

Third street, East of Market.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1. 3w

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the blood,	Melancholy,
	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56 Maiden Lane New-*

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time the beginning of this month, a large brown COW, has some white spots about her flank. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

September 18, 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next,

A House and Lot,

in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate in Fifth between Wood & Smithfield streets, containing in front on Fifth street 60 feet, and extending back towards Diamond alley 130 feet, being part of Lot No. 385, so marked in Col. Woods plan of said Borough, and the same House and Lot on which the late Mansfield Banton resided in his life time, and of which he died seized.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1813.

N. B. Those desirous of purchasing may view the premises at any time prior to the day of sale; and the terms will be made known on application to JAMES BROWN, Baker, one of the Administrators.

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c, of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company.

August 6th, 1812.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Ash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS

September 23, 1813 tf